Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
	ii. POSTS NEWLY CREATED.		
	General Administration.		
Public (Special) Department.			
Additional Under Secretary to Government, Public Department.	Pay in the junior scale of the I.C.S. plus special pay of Rs. 200 and personal pay of Rs. 150.	Three months from 9th July 1930.	Mr. R. B. MacEwen, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Public (Services) Department. Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department.	500—50—800	1 month from 19th August 1930.	The Special Officer was appointed to give instructions to certain heads of departments as to how the budget should be prepared with a view to avoid overbudgeting.
	Administration of Justice.		
Public (Special) Department.			
Additional District and Sessions Judge, West Godavari.	Pay in the regular line.	From 11th August 1930 to 15th November 1930.	Mr. R. S. Sankara Ayyar, a permanent Sub-Judge, was appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge.
Law (General) Department.			
Temporary Sub-Judge, Tenali.	650	One year from 1st August 1930.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Chingleput.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to the commencement of the summer recess, 1931.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Amalapur.	650	From the date on which the Officer posted takes charge up to 31st March 1931.	....

APPENDIX XIII.

(Vide item XVIII—para. 6 of papers laid on the table of the House at page 275 supra.)

A SURVEY OF THE FLOODS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE TANJORE, TRICHINOPOLY, COIMBATORE AND NILGIRI DISTRICTS IN OCTOBER 1930.

1. *Origin and course of the storm.*—Following upon disturbed monsoon weather off the Coromandel coast, a storm developed on the 22nd October with its centre between Negapatam and Cuddalore, and, passing directly inland, caused abnormal rainfall throughout

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Tanjore district. The storm then continued in a westerly direction across the south of the Presidency, affecting most severely the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and part of the Nilgiris. The heaviest rainfall recorded was at Negapatam (16 inches on the 22nd–23rd) and Trichinopoly (12·6 inches on the 23rd–24th). The immediate result was a sudden rise of the Cauvery river and its tributaries and branches, which were unable to contain the inrush of water and breached their banks in many places, especially in the delta areas of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Hundreds of irrigation tanks, in which the water rose to a dangerous level in a few hours, were breached also. Considerable tracts of cultivation were submerged temporarily, and communication by road, rail, and telegraph was cut off in all directions.

In the Tanjore district the taluks of Tanjore, Nannilam, Negapatam, Mannargudi and Papanasam were very seriously affected. Shiyali and Mayavaram to a less extent, and Kumbakonam, Pattukkottai and Arantangi very slightly.

There were no breaches in the Coleroon in this district, and those which occurred in the banks of the Cauvery were comparatively few and slight. The Vennar and its branches suffered very badly owing to the upland drainage of the district which that river receives. In all the rivers affecting Tanjore, Papanasam, Nannilam, Mannargudi, Tiruturaipundi and Negapatam taluks many serious breaches occurred, and almost all the rivers in the Cauvery delta breached and caused damage.

In the Trichinopoly district the main damage occurred in a tract of country stretching for about five miles along the Cauvery and parallel to the railway line between Puliyur and Tiruvarambur. The damage was heavy in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, and Karur taluks, and damage to a less extent was caused in the Udayarpalaiyam taluk. Elsewhere in the district the damage was of small dimensions. The Cauvery and (in this district) the Coleroon breached in several places, and breaches also occurred in several channels, streams and tanks.

In the Coimbatore district the very heavy rain, which lasted from the 23rd to the 26th October, resulted in high floods in the Bhavani river and caused damage throughout its course in the following areas:—

	Villages.
Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk	8
Satyamangalam sub-taluk	23
Gopichettipalaiyam taluk	10
Bhavani taluk	11

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2. *Damage.*—(*a*) *Loss of life.*—*Tanjore.*—A motor bus attempting to cross a causeway over a jungle stream was overturned and swept away. There were three persons in the bus including the driver. The driver was swept away and drowned. The other two remained clinging to some stone pillars and were rescued after several hours' immersion. A few more lives were reported to have been lost but there is no definite corroboration. It may be taken that few lives were lost.

Trichinopoly.—Five cases occurred in the district, all of them in the Kulittalai taluk. One person died in Chintalavadi through the collapse of a mud house and four are reported to have been swept away in Karuvappanaickenpettai by the current.

Coimbatore.—Four persons were washed away by a jungle stream from a garden shed on the night of the 25th October in Mettupalaiyam sub-taluk. No further loss of life has been reported.

(*b*) *Loss of livestock*—*Tanjore.*—There was some loss of cattle, but not enough to create anything in the nature of a problem. It is probable that small livestock in considerable numbers also were lost.

Trichinopoly.—The reported losses are about 2,000 head of cattle, 250 cows and bulls, and 1,750 sheep and other animals.

Coimbatore.—The loss of cattle was not great, amounting to only about 120 head.

(*c*) *Loss of and damage to houses and other private property*—*Tanjore.*—Loss of houses was mostly confined to those of the poorer classes, such as huts in cheris, which are situated on a lower level than the residential quarters of well-to-do classes. The number of houses so destroyed was over 9,000. Practically no tiled houses or other considerable structures were damaged. There is no information of any other considerable loss of private property.

Trichinopoly.—The total number of masonry houses destroyed was 198 and the loss estimated at about Rs. 40,000, while the mud houses destroyed number 6,647, at an estimated loss of about Rs. 1,75,000. The loss under this head was largest in Kulittalai, the number being 60 masonry houses and 3,435 mud houses. In Trichinopoly taluk 81 masonry houses and 2,270 mud houses were destroyed. The total number of families rendered homeless was 6,845. The aggregate loss of other properties including agricultural and other labour implements, grain and fodder, household utensils and clothing and jewellery is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. The loss of grain alone has been estimated at Rs. 40,000 and that of household utensils at Rs. 24,130. Most of the losses occurred in Kulittalai taluk.

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Coimbatore.—About 1,500 houses were so severely damaged as to be unfit for habitation. The value of the damage to other property is estimated at about Rs. 4,500.

(*d*) *Destruction and damage to cultivation—Tanjore.*—The area silted up was about 786 acres, but fortunately the deposit was mostly silt rather than sand.

The area submerged long enough to spoil the crops was 98,936 acres. In the Tirutturaippundi taluk 24,525 acres were spoiled. Other taluks returning large figures were Mayavaram, 14,870 acres, Papanasam 14,163 acres, Nannilam 13,000 acres, Mannargudi 12,580 acres, and Negapatam 10,000 acres. The damage in the dry taluks of Pattukkottai and Arantangi was comparatively slight. The same was the case in the Kumbakonam taluk which is irrigated purely from the Cauvery system.

Trichinopoly.—The crop (mainly paddy) was destroyed on about 9,250 acres for the whole district, and the loss of income to the ryots on this account may be moderately estimated at about 7 lakhs and odd. The area silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation was 1,379 acres and the loss to the ryots by way of cost of reclamation has been estimated at about Rs. 2,75,000. Trichinopoly taluk suffered most under this head, and after it Kulittalai taluk. One hundred and fifty-eight garden wells in Karur taluk, 14 in Kulittalai taluk, and two in Trichinopoly taluk were levelled up, and the loss on this account was estimated at Rs. 20,000.

Coimbatore.—The estimated damage to crops amounted to Rs. 21,000.

(*e*) *Damage to irrigation works—Tanjore.*—Breaches occurred in no less than 18 of the more important channels in the Vennar division and in 15 channels of the Cauvery division. The Ananda Cauvery channel was breached in 50 places.

Nearly all the minor irrigation works which were damaged more or less seriously lie in South Tanjore, South Papanasam, West Mannargudi, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks. Two hundred and thirty-seven minor irrigation tanks—nearly all of which are in Tanjore, Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks—were damaged. The estimated cost of repair is Rs. 49,660.

Trichinopoly.—The right bank of the Cauvery was breached above Mayanur and in two places above Pettaivaithalai. Its left bank was breached at Melur. Breaches occurred in the left bank of the Coleroon in two places, one below Ponneri channel and the other below the Anikudi weir, and in 14 channels and streams. Of the latter, all except Peruvalai and Panguni (which were breached only in one place) were breached in several places. Twenty-seven irrigation tanks were also breached. Four minor irrigation

channels in Kulittalai taluk and one in Trichinopoly taluk were breached or otherwise damaged. In Karur taluk the Pugalur channel was silted up in parts. Fifty-eight minor irrigation channels were breached in Trichinopoly taluk, 11 in Kulittalai taluk, 15 in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, and one each in Musiri and Karur taluks.

Coimbatore.—Owing to heavy floods in the Coonoor and Kallar rivers, the Nellitorai and Krishna Ayyangar channels were seriously affected. The high floods of the Bhavani caused damages to the Tadapalli channel system. Arakkankotta channel and Kalingarayan channel were also damaged.

No damage was done to the minor irrigation works in the areas affected by the floods. But a few of the minor irrigation works in Dharapuram, Bhavani and Erode taluks were slightly damaged. The damage on the whole was trivial.

(*f*) *Damage to communications—Tanjore.*—For the first few days, all communications were cut off, and the telegraph was not working. There were breaches in all the railway lines in the district. Of these the most important were those on the main line in the neighbourhood of Pasupathikoil on the Madras side of Tanjore town and in the neighbourhood of Tiruvarambur, between Tanjore town and Trichinopoly. The line between Tanjore and Negapatam and the line between Mayavaram and Arantangi were badly breached. Over the greater part of the district, road communication was interrupted by breaches and fallen trees. In a number of places the roads were cut by ryots to prevent obstruction to drainage. The only road bridge which was destroyed was the Kuppiduvan bridge on the road from Shiyali to Tranquebar. Postal communications were thoroughly disorganized.

Trichinopoly.—The roads all round Karur and Trichinopoly and in Kulittalai taluk were very badly damaged. The railway line was breached in several places between Kulittalai and Timmachipuram on the Erode line, between Sholagampatti and Tiruvarambur on the Tanjore line, and between Keranur and Sembattu on the Pudukkottai line, besides damage to the permanent way between Lalgudi and Kullambadi on the Trichinopoly-Villupuram chord line. Trichinopoly, Kulittalai and Karur stations were practically cut off from all sides. As a result of the heavy rains in Karur division, from the 23rd to the 25th of October, telegraph and telephone communication was also completely cut off.

Coimbatore.—Except for damage to the Bhavani bridge at Satyamangalam, communications in this district were not affected by the floods.

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The Nilgiris.—The intense rainfall caused heavy land slips on the Ghat road between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor, five bridges on that road being washed away, and on the Mettupalaiyam-Kotagiri road, where two bridges were lost. Traffic on both these roads was suspended for some weeks. The Nilgiri railway was also seriously damaged, and through rail traffic is not likely to be restored until some months have elapsed.

The cost of temporary repairs to the Coonoor-Mettupalaiyam Ghat road has been estimated at Rs. 80,000 and that amount has been sanctioned by Government. The reconstruction of four bridges on the same road is estimated to cost Rs. 2,55,000. The estimates are under consideration.

3. *Measures of immediate relief—Tanjore.*—On the 24th and 25th of October, about 300 people in the cheris on the north side of Tanjore town who were isolated by the floods were rescued with great difficulty. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, and his subordinates were conspicuous for their rescue work at grave personal risk. The rescued people were given a meal and many of them were housed in the Palace. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from the Flood Relief Committee which had been formed in 1924. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of distress in the district. Throughout the district much was done by local effort to feed homeless people. In Tanjore about 1,500 people were stranded at the railway station and their needs were carefully attended to. Many hundreds of others who were homeless in Tanjore were housed partly in the Palace and partly in the Sreyas Chatram under the management of the District Board, and they were also attended to mainly through the initiative of Mrs. Lorimer and her Red Cross workers.

Trichinopoly.—In Trichinopoly, rescue work was done by a police party consisting of a Sergeant (Mr. Stag) and 50 men headed by the town Inspector of Police (Mr. G. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar). About 200 people with their cattle and belongings were saved, and their huts evacuated. In Srirangam, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Anantasubramania Ayyar, and the Vice-Chairman, with the help of councillors and the Sub-Inspector of Police, worked throughout the 25th to protect Srirangam from being inundated by the water rushing through the breach on the left bank of the Cauvery near Melur. In Kulittalai town people who took refuge on the terraces of houses in the affected area were all rescued by the local officials. A ferry contractor of Perugamani did good rescue work in and around Nangavaram for which he was subsequently rewarded from the Flood Relief Funds. Immediate relief was required in the case of 1,000 persons in Kulittalai and its suburbs who were rendered

homeless and whose belongings were lost. They were fed for three days at Government cost. Later on the Railway authorities employed 4,000 to 5,000 persons a day on the work of repairing the damaged track, while the Public Works Department, and the District Board each employed about 500 persons a day on restoration work.

A District Flood Committee was convened by the Collector on the 31st. To the funds collected by this Committee was added a sum of Rs. 2,646, which was at the credit of the Flood Committee which had been formed in 1924, and a further sum of Rs. 1,600 granted by the Government. A portion of this fund was utilized to furnish share capital to the members of the depressed classes whose houses were destroyed by the floods, to enable them to become members of co-operative societies for the reconstruction of houses. Where the societies could not be organized, individual relief by way of cash and building materials were given. A portion of the amount was also utilized in purchasing and distributing gratis paddy seeds to poor ryots whose crops were destroyed.

Coimbatore.—Relief Committees were formed and funds raised. The Government sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of distress.

Immediate relief was afforded to sufferers by the grant of free food where necessary. Persons rendered homeless were accommodated by their relations and friends. Small grants of materials and cash were also made in urgent cases. Comprehensive measures for housing the homeless and assisting to repair other damage were set afoot.

4. *Restoration of communications.*—In the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts the Railway Department closed the breaches quickly by drafting to work thousands of labourers, giving them liberal wages and thereby affording substantial relief. The District Board and the Public Works Department also started work without delay. The Government are considering the possibility of grants to local bodies towards the restoration of damaged works. There was no damage to communications in Coimbatore district. In the adjoining Nilgiri district the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road was soon repaired by the District Board Engineer and restricted traffic allowed under the orders of the District Magistrate. The difficult work of repairing the road and the railway between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor is being expedited. Construction of temporary bridges enabled the Ghat road to be re-opened for traffic from the 1st of December but the railway will probably not be ready for through running of trains until the middle of 1931.

5. *Repair of irrigation works—Tanjore.*—In many places the local villagers took prompt measures to prevent water overflowing and to

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repair such breaches as could be dealt with immediately. Necessary instructions for closing breaches were issued by the Superintending Engineer in consultation with the Collector, and the additional staff required was posted. The Executive Engineers of the Cauvery, Vennar, River Conservancy, and Remodelling Divisions are still employed on the work. Three subdivisional officers and 14 subordinates were transferred from the Remodelling division and the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision for the work of closing breaches. The Collector of Tanjore reported that a sum of Rs. 49,660 would be required for repair of Minor Irrigation works. The Board of Revenue sanctioned the additional allotment required for 1930–31 (viz., Rs. 38,895).

Trichinopoly.—Of the breaches in the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon, the only one that would have affected irrigation and public safety if the river had risen again was the breach at Melur. Steps were at once taken to close it. The rest were less urgent, and the Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division, expects to have them closed early in 1931. A special Subdivisional Officer has been posted for the works in Kulittalai kattuvari and another has also been posted for the Nangavaram kattuvari. Special supervisors have been posted for the works in the South Bank canal and the Uyyakondan upper and lower sections, and every step was taken to let in water through the irrigation channels. In regard to minor irrigation works, special steps were taken by the Collector to ensure the prompt submission of estimates and the speedy restoration of the several channels and tanks breached or otherwise affected. An additional allotment of Rs. 14,300 was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for repair of minor irrigation works.

Coimbatore.—The damage done was trivial, and no special measures were called for.

6. *Assistance towards economic reconstruction—Tanjore.*—To afford relief to the ryots, the Government have directed—

(1) that remission of full assessment should be granted in the case of total loss of crop on a whole survey number or subdivision;

(2) that remission of full assessment should be granted in cases where a crop not in excess of 2 annas is reaped;

(3) that remission of a third of the demand should be granted when the crop harvested is above 2 annas and not more than 4 annas;

(4) that remission of assessment should be granted for portions of fields or subdivisions covered by silt or sand, provided that each such portion is not less than one acre in extent.

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The Government have also sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for flood relief purposes and to the existing societies in the affected areas, to enable them to finance the repair and reconstruction of houses. The Board of Revenue is also taking action towards the alteration of the kistbandi in the flood-affected areas in the current fasli. It is proposed to spend Rs. 28,550 in the present year and Rs. 27,900 in 1931–32 by way of advances for the purchases of seed and cattle and reconstruction of houses and relief of distress. The Board has accordingly sanctioned for 1930–31 an additional allotment of Rs. 28,550.

Trichinopoly.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of 10,000 head-loads of bamboo and inferior kinds of timber from the reserved forests for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by the floods. It is also proposed to give further relief to ryots for the reclamation of lands which have been silted up or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation. Similarly it is proposed to give further relief by way of advances to people rendered homeless by the formation of co-operative societies wherever possible. The Board has accordingly sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 23,800 applied for by the Collector for the grant of loans to ryots affected by the floods. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned the postponement to April 1931 of the collection of kists of December 1930 and January 1931 in 19 villages in Kulittalai taluk, 42 villages in Trichinopoly taluk, and 1 village in Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. The Board has also ordered the postponement to April 1931 of the kist of January 1931 in four villages in Karur taluk. Claims for remission will be treated sympathetically. As in the case of the Tanjore district, in this district also the Government have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to depressed classes co-operative societies to be newly formed for relief purposes and to the existing societies in the areas affected by the floods, to enable them to finance the reconstruction and repair of houses destroyed or damaged.

Coimbatore.—The Government have sanctioned the free grant of timber and other forest produce to the value of Rs. 15,000 for the rebuilding of houses. It is also proposed to give further relief by way of advances to ryots, and a special staff has been sanctioned for loans work in the affected areas in the district.

7. *General.*—The floods were due to exceptional conditions—intense, continuous and almost unprecedented rainfall—the immediate effect of which no human ingenuity could possibly prevent. The Government believe that all practicable measures have been taken to alleviate distress and to repair the damage which has been caused.

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The hon. the Revenue Member, accompanied by the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement, visited the Tanjore district in the first week of November and issued personal instructions. His Excellency the Governor subsequently paid a visit to the areas affected by the floods in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in order to ascertain at first hand the extent of the damage caused. The Government desire to express their sympathy with all those who have suffered in the recent calamity, and at the same time to record their appreciation of the good work done both by officials and by non-officials in relieving distress and repairing damage.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

25th December 1930.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS